Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
(9 NOT 10).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	44
(L9 NOT L10).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	44

Database:
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Search: L11

Refine Search

Recall Text Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 05, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L11	L9 not L10	44	L11
L10	L9 and (PDGF or PDGF-AA or PDGF-AB or PDGF-BB)	8	L10
L9	L8 not L5	52	L9
L8	L7 and L6	56	L8
L7	(Promoter) same (lactalbumin or casein or lactoglobulin or (mammary adj epithelial))	1552	L7
L6	(transgenic adj animal) same (bioreactor)	297	L6
L5	L3 and (transgenic adj animal)	32	L5
L4	L3 and (trangenic adj (mammal or mouse or rat or bovine or ovine or porcine or caprine or equine or buffalo))	0	L4
L3	(PDGF or PDGF-AA or PDGF-AB or PDGF-BB) same (milk)	90	L3

L2	L1 and PDGF	1	L2
L1	Echelard-Yann.in.	20	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Welcome to DialogClassic Web(tm)

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 Dialog level 05.10.03D
Last logoff:  04apr06 15:40:16
Logon file001 05apr06 09:44:06
         *** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***
                    ***
NEW FILES RELEASED
***Regulatory Affairs Journals (File 183)
***Index Chemicus (File 302)
***Inspec (File 202)
                    ***
RELOADS COMPLETED
*** MEDLINE has been reloaded with the 2006 MeSH (Files 154 & 155)
*** The 2005 reload of the CLAIMS files (Files 340, 341, 942)
is now available online.

RESUMED UPDATING
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-Williams Act Filings (File 773)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-Prospectuses (File 774)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-Registration Statements (File 775)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-6K,8K, and 10C Filings (File 776)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-10-K & 20F Filings (File 778)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-10-Q Filings (File 779)
***EDGARPLUS(TM)-Proxy Statements (File 780)
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Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug Data Report (F452),
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Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus
(File 302).
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KWIC is set to 50.
HILIGHT set on as ' '
 * * *

File   1:ERIC 1966-2006/Feb
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      Set  Items  Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
?

B 155, 5, 73
       05apr06 09:44:18 User259876 Session D860.1
            $0.81    0.230 DialUnits File1
     $0.81  Estimated cost File1
     $0.05  INTERNET
     $0.86  Estimated cost this search
     $0.86  Estimated total session cost   0.230 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2006/Apr 05
         (c) format only 2006 Dialog
 *File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Some accession numbers
have changed.
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/Apr W1
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        (c) 2006 BIOSIS
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2006/Apr 04
        (c) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V.

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
?

S (PDGF OR PDGF-AA OR PDGF-AB OR PDGF-BB) (S) (MILK OR TRANSGENIC OR BIOREACTOR)
          25922  PDGF
             16  PDGF-AA
             16  PDGF-AB
             90  PDGF-BB
         214055  MILK
         170029  TRANSGENIC
          22846  BIOREACTOR
      S1    292  (PDGF OR PDGF-AA OR PDGF-AB OR PDGF-BB) (S) (MILK OR
                 TRANSGENIC OR BIOREACTOR)
?

S (PROMOTER) (S) (LACTALBUMIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOBULIN OR (MAMMARY (W) EPITHELIAL)
         344531  PROMOTER
           8471  LACTALBUMIN
          57760  CASEIN
           8200  LACTOGLOBULIN
         145691  MAMMARY
         465062  EPITHELIAL
          11966  MAMMARY(W)EPITHELIAL
      S2   2123  (PROMOTER) (S) (LACTALBUMIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOBULIN OR
                 (MAMMARY (W) EPITHELIAL))
?

S S1 AND S2
            292  S1
           2123  S2
      S3      0  S1 AND S2
?


Set     Items   Description
S1        292   (PDGF OR PDGF-AA OR PDGF-AB OR PDGF-BB) (S) (MILK OR TRANS-
           GENIC OR BIOREACTOR)
S2       2123   (PROMOTER) (S) (LACTALBUMIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOBULIN OR -
           (MAMMARY (W) EPITHELIAL))
S3          0   S1 AND S2
?

S S1 AND (TRANSGENIC (W) (ANIMAL OR MOUSE OR RAT OR BOVINE OR GOAT OR PIG))
            292  S1
         170029  TRANSGENIC
        3384884  ANIMAL
        1739122  MOUSE
        2944679  RAT
         431332  BOVINE
          51861  GOAT
         426399  PIG
          44763  TRANSGENIC(W)(((((ANIMAL OR MOUSE) OR RAT) OR BOVINE) OR
                 GOAT) OR PIG)
      S4     82  S1 AND (TRANSGENIC (W) (ANIMAL OR MOUSE OR RAT OR BOVINE
                 OR GOAT OR PIG))
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?

S S4 NOT PY>2000
              82  S4
         8397784  PY>2000
      S5      31  S4 NOT PY>2000
?

RD
      S6      27  RD  (unique items)
?


Set     Items   Description
S1        292   (PDGF OR PDGF-AA OR PDGF-AB OR PDGF-BB) (S) (MILK OR TRANS-
            GENIC OR BIOREACTOR)
S2       2123   (PROMOTER) (S) (LACTALBUMIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOBULIN OR -
            (MAMMARY (W) EPITHELIAL))
S3          0   S1 AND S2
S4         82   S1 AND (TRANSGENIC (W) (ANIMAL OR MOUSE OR RAT OR BOVINE OR
            GOAT OR PIG))
S5         31   S4 NOT PY>2000
S6         27   RD  (unique items)
?

T S6/3,K/ALL

  6/3,K/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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11556032   PMID: 9396344
 [Molecular pathomechanism of HTLV-I infectious diseases]
  Kitajima I
  Department of Laboratory Medicine, Kagoshima University of School of
Medicine.
  Rinsho byori. The Japanese journal of clinical pathology (JAPAN)   Nov
1997, 45 (11) p1048-56, ISSN 0047-1860--Print   Journal Code: 2984781R
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article; Review ; English Abstract
  Languages: JAPANESE
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

  ...detected mRNA for HTLV-I tax/rex in cultured synovial cells by reverse
transcription polymerase chain reaction. Moreover, induction of chronic
inflammatory arthropathy in mice transgenic for HTLV-I tax gene strongly
suggested the pathogenic mechanism of HAAP. Histologic findings of affected
joints in mice showed erosions of bones and pannus-like granulomtous change
with infiltration of mononuclear cells. Thus, this novel mechanism might
explain synovial proliferation caused by HTLV-I. Tax-expressing transgenic
  mouse lines also demonstrated that tax itself could serve as an oncogne
in fibroblastic cells. Tumors occurred in 100% of the mice with
reproducible time periods after wounding. We established cell lines, which
expressed high levels of c-fos, c-myc, myb, PDGF , TGF-beta, Zif, and
IL-6. Antisense ablation of the p65 subunits of NF-kappa B profoundly
inhibited tumor growth in vitro with no apparent affect on the growth of
normal cells. These studies were successfully extended to tax- transgenic
animals. Intraperitoneal injections of NF-kappa B p65 antisense at the 40
micrograms/g weight dose led to growth arrest after 7 days, and apparent...
```

6/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11535030 PMID: 9368101
Temporal and spatial specificity of PDGF **alpha receptor promoter in** transgenic **mice.**
Reinertsen K K; Bronson R T; Stiles C D; Wang C
Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.
Gene expression (UNITED STATES) 1997, 6 (5) p301-14, ISSN 1052-2166--Print Journal Code: 9200651
Contract/Grant No.: CA 74907; CA; NCI; HD 24926; HD; NICHD
Publishing Model Print; Erratum in Gene Expr 1998;7(2) 131
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Temporal and spatial specificity of PDGF **alpha receptor promoter in** transgenic **mice.**
Aberrant expression of the platelet-derived growth factor alpha receptor (**PDGF** alpha R) has been linked to developmental abnormalities in vertebrate models, and has been implicated in multiple disease states in humans. To identify cis-acting regulatory elements that dictate expression of this receptor, we generated **transgenic** mice bearing the reporter gene beta-galactosidase (lacZ) under the control of a 6-kb promoter sequence. Expression of lacZ was monitored throughout embryonic development, with special focus on nervous tissue, skeleton, and several organ systems wherein **PDGF** alpha R expression is thought to play a pivotal role. In several independent **transgenic mouse** strains, lacZ expression recapitulated predominant features of **PDGF** alpha R gene expression during mouse development. These results demonstrate that critical tissue-specific regulatory elements for **PDGF** alpha R expression are located within a 6-kb upstream region of the **PDGF** alpha R gene.

6/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08961113 PMID: 1916630
[HTLV-I tax mediated activation of cellular genes in transgenic mice]
Shinohara T
Second Department of Pathology, Hokkaido University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan.
Hokkaido igaku zasshi The Hokkaido journal of medical science (JAPAN) Jul 1991, 66 (4) p534-43, ISSN 0367-6102--Print Journal Code: 17410290R
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
Languages: JAPANESE
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... tax have been studied in vitro, mostly in T-cell lines. To determine its function in vivo in multiple cell types, we have used two **transgenic mouse** lines in which tax is expressed under the control of the LTR

(LTRtax) or murine Thyl. 2 (Thytax) transcriptional regulatory sequences. Tax protein is expressed...

... gland, skeletal muscle, bone matrix and thymus tissue. In these tissues the expression of endogenous IL-2R, c-fos, GM-CSF, Zif268, IL-6, and **PDGF** -B were studied. In fibroblastic tumors GM-CSF, IL-6, **PDGF** -B, Zif268, c-fos were expressed at high levels. No significant changes in expression of these genes were seen in other tissues. This suggests that...

6/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012937450 BIOSIS NO.: 200100109289
Polyglobulia in transgenic mice overexpressing erythropoietin worsens outcome after focal brain ischemia
AUTHOR: Wiessner C (Reprint); Allegrini P R; Alt U R; Ekatodramis D; Gassmann M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland**Switzerland
JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 26 (1-2): pAbstract No.-670.11 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience New Orleans, LA, USA November 04-09, 2000; 20001104
SPONSOR: Society for Neuroscience
ISSN: 0190-5295
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **Transgenic mouse** lines expressing human Erythropoietin (EPO) under the control of the **PDGF** promoter were investigated in a stroke model (permanent MCAO). In line tg6, CNS and serum EPO levels were increased, resulting in a hematocrit about 80...

6/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012910059 BIOSIS NO.: 200100081898
Cytoplasmatic and nuclear localization of ataxin-7 (a7) in normal human brain and nuclear accumulation of mutant a7 in transgenic mouse **models of SCA 7**
AUTHOR: Lindenberg K S (Reprint); Devys D; Mueller K; Landwehrmeyer G B; Mandel J L; Volk B; Weber C; Yvert G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: U. Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany**Germany
JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 26 (1-2): pAbstract No.-479.7 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience New Orleans, LA, USA November 04-09, 2000; 20001104
SPONSOR: Society for Neuroscience
ISSN: 0190-5295
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

Cytoplasmatic and nuclear localization of ataxin-7 (a7) in normal human

brain and nuclear accumulation of mutant a7 in transgenic mouse **models of SCA 7**

...ABSTRACT: these neurons are vulnerable in SCA7, a physiological nuclear enrichment of a7 may predispose to neurodegeneration. To gain further insight into the pathogenesis of SCA7, **transgenic mouse** models were generated by using **PDGF** -B or pcp-2 as promoters to drive the expression of full length mutant or normal a7 in neurons throughout the brain or in Purkinje...

6/3,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012240577 BIOSIS NO.: 199900500237
Platelet derived growth factor-AA (PDGF -AA) in liver fibrosis: An inducible transgenic mouse **model to study liver fibrogenesis**
AUTHOR: Kanzler Stephan (Reprint); Blessing Manred; Galle Peter R; Lohse Ansgar W
AUTHOR ADDRESS: University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany**Germany
JOURNAL: Hepatology 30 (4 PART 2): p413A Oct., 1999 1999
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 50th Annual Meeting and Postgraduate Courses of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Dallas, Texas, USA November 5-9, 1999; 19991105
SPONSOR: American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases
ISSN: 0270-9139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Platelet derived growth factor-AA (PDGF -AA) in liver fibrosis: An inducible transgenic mouse **model to study liver fibrogenesis**

6/3,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011513178 BIOSIS NO.: 199800307425
Oligodendrocyte population dynamics and the role of PDGF in vivo
AUTHOR: Calver Andrew R; Hall Anita C; Yu Wei-Ping; Walsh Frank S; Heath John K; Betsholtz Christer; Richardson William D (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: MRC Lab. Molecular Cell Biol., Dep. Biol., Univ. Coll. London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, UK**UK
JOURNAL: Neuron 20 (5): p869-882 May, 1998 1998
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0896-6273
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: rise to oligodendrocytes. Progenitor cell proliferation stops before birth because the cell cycle slows down, linked to an increase in differentiation and death. Experiments with **transgenic** mice show that platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) drives progenitor cell division and suggest that slowing of and exit from the cycle reflects a decline in **PDGF** signaling. Overexpressing **PDGF** induces hyperproliferation of progenitor cells and excessive, ectopic production of oligodendrocytes.

However, the superfluous oligodendrocytes die at an immature stage of differentiation, leaving a normal...
DESCRIPTORS:
ORGANISMS: **transgenic mouse** (Muridae)

6/3,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011147584 BIOSIS NO.: 199799781644
Urokinase and tissue-type plasminogen activator are required for the mitogenic and chemotactic effects of bovine fibroblast growth factor and platelet-derived growth factor-BB for vascular smooth muscle cells
AUTHOR: Herbert Jean-Marc (Reprint); Lamarche Isabelle; Carmeliet Peter
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Haemobiology Res. Dep., Sanofi Recherche, 195 Route d'Espagne, 31036 Toulouse, France**France
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 272 (38): p23585-23591 1997 1997
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: PA) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator (u-PA) in the mitogenic and chemotactic potential of bovine fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**)-BB for smooth muscle cells (SMC). Aortic SMC were isolated from **transgenic** mice showing single inactivations of the t-PA, u-PA, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, or urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (u-PAR) genes. With regard...
...serum-induced proliferation, all cell types showed similar responses. However, SMC isolated from t-PA-deficient mice did not proliferate or migrate in response to **PDGF** , whereas SMC isolated from u-PA-deficient animals appeared to be much less sensitive to bFGF than the cells isolated from the other animals. Supplementation...

...or in wild-type SMC, cultured in the presence of antibodies to u-PAR. The role of u-PA and t-PA in bFGF and **PDGF** -induced growth and migration of SMC was not dependent on plasmin generation and activity as demonstrated by the inactivity of epsilon-aminocaproic acid and aprotinin ...

...state levels of u-PA and t-PA mRNA and proteins were observed after 24 h of incubation of the cell cultures with bFGF and **PDGF** -BB, respectively. These results therefore indicate that, at least in vitro, t-PA is an important element of the activity of **PDGF** -BB with regard to the proliferation and migration of SMC whereas u-PA is a key factor in the effect of bFGF on SMC.
DESCRIPTORS:
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **TRANSGENIC ANIMAL** ;

6/3,K/9 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010856867 BIOSIS NO.: 199799490927
Molecular and anatomic analysis of the PDGF **-hAPP V717F** transgenic mouse
AUTHOR: Hyman Bradley T (Reprint); Irizarry Michael C; McNamara Megan;

Soriano Ferdi; Schenk Dale; Games Dora
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Charlestown, MA, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Neurology 48 (3 SUPPL. 2): pA273 1997 1997
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 49th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Neurology Boston, Massachusetts, USA April 12-19, 1997; 19970412
ISSN: 0028-3878
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Molecular and anatomic analysis of the PDGF **-hAPP V717F** transgenic mouse
DESCRIPTORS:
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **PDGF** -HAPP V717F **TRANSGENIC** **ANIMAL** MODEL

6/3,K/10 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010581286 BIOSIS NO.: 199699215346
Molecular and anatomic correlates in the PDGF **-hAPP V717F** transgenic mouse
AUTHOR: Irizarry M C (Reprint); Page K J; Soriano F; Schnek D; Games D; Hyman B T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Neurol., Mass Gen. Hosp., Boston, MA 02114, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 22 (1-3): p25 1996 1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience Washington, D.C., USA November 16-21, 1996; 19961116
ISSN: 0190-5295
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Slide
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Molecular and anatomic correlates in the PDGF **-hAPP V717F** transgenic mouse

6/3,K/11 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010069178 BIOSIS NO.: 199598537011
Role of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) in hepatic fibrosis: Evaluation in a novel transgenic mouse **model**
AUTHOR: Davern T J (Reprint); Liao X; Ferrell L; Rockey D (Reprint); Friedman S L (Reprint); Escabedo J A; Williams L T; Scharschmidt B F (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UCSF Liver Cent., Univ. Calif., San Francisco, CA 94143, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Hepatology 22 (4 PART 2): p281A 1995 1995
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 46th Annual Meeting and Postgraduate Course of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Chicago, Illinois, USA November 3-7, 1995; 19951103
ISSN: 0270-9139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Role of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) in hepatic fibrosis:

Evaluation in a novel transgenic mouse **model**

6/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

11526704 EMBASE No: 2002098495
Experimental models of growth factor-mediated angiogenesis and blood-retinal barrier breakdown
Vinores S.A.; Seo M.S.; Okamoto N.; Ash J.D.; Wawrousek E.F.; Xiao W.-H.; Hudish T.; Derevjanik N.L.; Campochiaro P.A.
S.A. Vinores, Wilmer Eye Institute, Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Med., 825 Maumenee Building, 600 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9289 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: svinores@jhmi.edu
General Pharmacology: Vascular System (GEN. PHARMACOL. VASC. SYST.) (United States) 2000, 35/5 (233-239)
CODEN: GEPHD ISSN: 0306-3623
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENTIFIER: S0306362301001173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 73

...results in neovascularization (NV) that originates from the vascular bed closest to the ganglion cell layer. To study the effects of VEGF, independent lines of **transgenic** mice that express VEGF in the lens and in the retina have been generated. Expression in the lens results in excessive proliferation and accumulation of...

...blood vessel organization or maturation in the prenatal mouse. Abnormal vessels do form on the retinal surface, but not until the second postnatal week. In **transgenic** mice expressing VEGF in the photoreceptors, NV originates from the deep capillary bed - the vascular bed closest to the photoreceptors. NV is accompanied by localized blood-retinal barrier breakdown. NV is also induced in **PDGF** -B **transgenic** mice.□PDGF□ -B expression in the lens occurs prenatally and, during this time, mainly affects the perilenticular vessels. Postnatally, **transgenic** mice expressing **PDGF** -B in the lens or photoreceptors show a similar phenotype. In both models, a highly vascularized cell mass containing endothelial cells, pericytes, and glia forms...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
transgenic mouse ; protein expression; lens; retina; cell proliferation; endothelium cell; blood vessel; prenatal period; surface property; photoreceptor; phenotype; cell assay; pericyte; glia; vascularization; retina blood vessel; cell...

6/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

11051916 EMBASE No: 2000398852
Articular cartilage and growth factors (first part)
CARTILAGO ARTICULAR Y FACTORES DE CRECIMIENTO (PRIMERA PARTE)
Vega J.A.; Garcia-Suarez O.; Martinez-Almagro A.
J.A. Vega, Depto. de Morfol. y Biologia Celular, Facultad de Medicina, C/ Julian Claveria, s/n, 33006 Oviedo Spain
Mapfre Medicina (MAPFRE MED.) (Spain) 2000, 11/3 (212-225)
CODEN: MAMEE ISSN: 1130-5665

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Review
LANGUAGE: SPANISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH; SPANISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 120

...have been used successfully in the experimental treatment of some of them. This paper is a review of the role of IGFs, TFGs, FGFs, EGF, **PDGF** and neurotrophins growth factors and cytokines. Data obtained from **transgenic** animals and the effects genetic therapy using transfected chondrocytes as vectors for the genes involved in the cartilage biology are also considered.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
cartilage cell; cell survival; extracellular matrix; gene therapy; **transgenic animal** ; human; nonhuman; human tissue; review

6/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

11001897 EMBASE No: 2001045234
Photoreceptor-specific expression of platelet-derived growth factor-B results in traction retinal detachment
Man Seong Seo; Okamoto N.; Vinores M.A.; Vinores S.A.; Hackett S.F.; Yamada H.; Yamada E.; Derevjanik N.L.; LaRochelle W.; Zack D.J.; Campochiaro P.A.
Dr. P.A. Campochiaro, Maumenee 719, Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Medicine, 600 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9277 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: pcampo@jhmi.edu
American Journal of Pathology (AM. J. PATHOL.) (United States) 2000, 157/3 (995-1005)
CODEN: AJPAA ISSN: 0002-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 42

Expression of platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**)-A and **PDGF** -B is increased in patients with proliferative retinopathies in which traction retinal detachments occur. Previous studies have demonstrated that increased expression of **PDGF** -A in the retina of **transgenic** mice results in retinal gliosis due to proliferation of astrocytes with different retinal phenotypes based on the time of onset and location of the **PDGF** -A production. In this study, we investigated the effects of **PDGF** -B in the retina using gain-of-function **transgenic** mice that express **PDGF** -B in photoreceptors. These mice show proliferation of astrocytes, pericytes, and, to a lesser extent, endothelial cells, resulting in ectopic cells on the surface and...

...of cells exert traction on the retina resulting in traction retinal detachments similar to those seen in humans with proliferative retinopathies. These studies suggest that **PDGF** -B has more dramatic effects in the retina than **PDGF** -A, because it acts on additional cell types, in particular on pericytes, which have a highly developed contractile apparatus. These studies in the retina suggest a means that could be used in other tissues throughout the body to achieve graded **PDGF** effects. They also provide a new model of traction retinal detachment that can be used to investigate new treatments for patients with proliferative retinopathies.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
proliferative retinopathy--diagnosis--di; **transgenic mouse** ; gliosis; astrocyte; cell proliferation; phenotype; onset age; protein localization;

pericyte; endothelium cell; cell type; nonhuman; mouse; animal experiment; animal model; controlled study; animal tissue; animal...

6/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

10947989 EMBASE No: 2000439936
The role of platelet-derived growth factor in a murine model of crescentic nephritis
Haseley L.A.; Pippin J.W.; Huang X.R.; Lan H.Y.; Gordon K.L.; Seifert R.A.; Johnson R.J.
L.A. Haseley, Box 356521, Division of Nephrology, Univ. of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, WA 98195 United States
Nephrology (NEPHROLOGY) (Australia) 2000, 5/3 (193-199)
CODEN: NEPHF ISSN: 1320-5358
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 38

Platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) is a major mesenchymal cell mitogen, with an established role in the pathogenesis of experimental mesangial proliferative nephritis. The role of **PDGF** in experimental models of crescentic glomerulonephritis is not well defined. To study the role of **PDGF** in glomerular crescent formation, we induced a model of crescentic glomerulonephritis in **transgenic** mice expressing high concentrations of the soluble external domain of the PDGFbeta receptor (**PDGF** -Rbeta). Crescentic nephritis was induced by the intraperitoneal injection of antibody to whole rabbit glomeruli. At day 7 of disease, biopsies of **transgenic** and wild-type mice were evaluated for crescent frequency, crescent area, and thickness of crescent cell layer. In situ hybridization was performed to evaluate the expression of both **PDGF** B-chain and PDGFRbeta mRNA within crescents. Delivery of soluble receptor to the urinary space was evaluated by Western blotting. Crescent frequency did not differ between wild type and **transgenic** mice. However, crescent area quantified by computer image analysis was significantly reduced in **transgenic** mice (P<0.015). **Transgenic** biopsies displayed predominantly crescents composed of two cell layers (P=0.03 compared with wild type), whereas wild-type biopsies had significantly more crescents composed of four or more cell layers (P=0.04). Both **PDGF** B-chain and **PDGF** -RbetamRNA were detected within crescents in a heterogeneous fashion. Soluble receptor was detectable in the urine of all **transgenic** diseased mice. We conclude that **PDGF** plays a role in modulating crescent size and development in our murine model of crescentic nephritis.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
pathogenesis; **transgenic mouse** ; gene expression; kidney biopsy; mesenchyme; glomerulus; nonhuman; mouse; animal experiment; animal model; controlled study; animal tissue; article; priority journal

6/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

10886103 EMBASE No: 2000370690
PDGF-C is a new protease-activated ligand for the PDGF alpha-receptor
Li X.; Ponten A.; Aase K.; Karlsson L.; Abramsson A.; Uutela M.; Backstrom G.; Hellstrom M.; Bostrom H.; Li H.; Soriano P.; Betsholtz C.; Heldin C.-H.; Alitalo K.; Ostman A.; Eriksson U.

U. Eriksson, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Stockholm Branch, Box 240, S-17177 Stockholm Sweden
AUTHOR EMAIL: ueri@licr.ki.se
Nature Cell Biology (NATURE CELL BIOL.) (United Kingdom) 2000, 2/5 (302-307)
CODEN: NCBIF ISSN: 1465-7392
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 43

Platelet-derived growth factors (PDGFs) are important in many types of mesenchymal cell. Here we identify a new **PDGF** , **PDGF** -C, which binds to and activates the **PDGF** alpha-receptor. **PDGF** -C is activated by proteolysis and induces proliferation of fibroblasts when overexpressed in **transgenic** mice. In situ hybridization analysis in the murine embryonic kidney shows preferential expression of **PDGF** -C messenger RNA in the metanephric mesenchyme during epithelial conversion. Analysis of kidneys lacking the **PDGF** alpha-receptor shows selective loss of mesenchymal cells adjacent to sites of expression of **PDGF** -C mRNA; this is not found in kidneys from animals lacking **PDGF** -A or both **PDGF** -A and□PDGF□ -B, indicating that **PDGF** -C may have a unique function.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
receptor binding; enzyme activity; cell proliferation; fibroblast; **transgenic mouse** ; in situ hybridization; nonhuman; mouse; animal experiment; controlled study; animal cell; article; priority journal

6/3,K/17 (Item 6 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

10815692 EMBASE No: 2000295686
Platelet-derived growth factor-A-induced retinal gliosis protects against ischemic retinopathy
Yamada H.; Yamada E.; Ando A.; Seo M.-S.; Esumi N.; Okamoto N.; Vinores M.; LaRochelle W.; Zack D.J.; Campochiaro P.A.
Dr. P.A. Campochiaro, Maumenee 719, Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Medicine, 600 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9277 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: pcampo@jhmi.edu
American Journal of Pathology (AM. J. PATHOL.) (United States) 2000, 156/2 (477-487)
CODEN: AJPAA ISSN: 0002-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 38

...along retinal blood vessels and have been hypothesized to participate in the induction and maintenance of the blood-retinal barrier. Platelet-derived growth factor-A (**PDGF** -A) is normally produced by retinal ganglion cells and is involved in astrocyte recruitment and proliferation. We used gain-of-function **transgenic** mice that express **PDGF** -A in photoreceptors to explore the roles of **PDGF** -A and astrocytes in the retina. Transgene-positive mice developed glial infiltration of the inner retina and had significantly less oxygen-induced retinal vascular closure and no neovascularization compared with littermate controls, which had prominent vascular closure and neovascularization. The increased survival of endothelial cells in **transgenic** mice in the face of oxygen-induced down-regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor was accompanied by an increase in astrocyte-derived fibroblast growth factor-2. Therefore, **PDGF** -A increases retinal astrocytes, which promote the survival of endothelial

cells as well as their expression of barrier characteristics.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
transgenic mouse ; photoreceptor; astrocyte; cell survival; endothelium cell; blood retina barrier; nonhuman; mouse; animal model; controlled study ; animal tissue; article; priority journal

6/3,K/18 (Item 7 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

07723280 EMBASE No: 1999199651
Emphysematous lesions, inflammation, and fibrosis in the lungs of transgenic mice overexpressing platelet-derived growth factor
Hoyle G.W.; Li J.; Finkelstein J.B.; Eisenberg T.; Liu J.-Y.; Lasky J.A.; Athas G.; Morris G.F.; Brody A.R.
Dr. G.W. Hoyle, Section of Pulmonary Diseases, Critical Care and Envtl. Medicine, Tulane University Medical Center, 1430 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70112 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: ghoyle@tmc.tulane.edu
American Journal of Pathology (AM. J. PATHOL.) (United States) 1999, 154/6 (1763-1775)
CODEN: AJPAA ISSN: 0002-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 58

Because of its expression pattern and its potent effects on mesenchymal cells, platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) has been implicated as an important factor in epithelial-mesenchymal cell interactions during normal lung development and in the pathogenesis of fibrotic lung disease. To further explore the role of **PDGF** in these processes, we have developed **transgenic** mice that express the **PDGF** -B gene from the lung-specific surfactant protein C (SPC) promoter. Adult SPC-PDGFB **transgenic** mice exhibited lung pathology characterized by enlarged airspaces, inflammation, and fibrosis. Emphysematous changes frequently occurred throughout the lung, but inflammation and fibrotic lesions were usually confined to focal areas. The severity of this phenotype varied significantly among individual mice within the same SPC-PDGFB **transgenic** lineage. A pathology similar to that observed in adult mice was noted in lungs from **transgenic** mice as young as 1 week of age. Neonatal **transgenic** mice exhibited enlarged saccules and thickened primary septa. Results of these studies indicated that overexpression of **PDGF** -B induced distinct abnormalities in the developing and adult lung and led to a complex phenotype that encompassed aspects of both emphysema and fibrotic lung...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
inflammatory disease; **transgenic mouse** ; protein expression; gene overexpression; phenotype; disease severity; histopathology; nonhuman; mouse; animal model; controlled study; animal tissue; article; priority journal

6/3,K/19 (Item 8 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

07639490 EMBASE No: 1999117351
A vascular bed-specific pathway regulates cardiac expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase
Guillot P.V.; Guan J.; Liu L.; Kuivenhoven J.A.; Rosenberg R.D.; Sessa

W.C.; Aird W.C.
W.C. Aird, Division of Molecular Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical School, Boston, MA 02215 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: waird@bidmc.harvard.edu
Journal of Clinical Investigation (J. CLIN. INVEST.) (United States)
15 MAR 1999, 103/6 (799-805)
CODEN: JCINA ISSN: 0021-9738
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 50

...a variety of extracellular signals under both in vitro and in vivo conditions. To gain insight into the mechanisms underlying environmental regulation of eNos expression, **transgenic** mice were generated with the 1,600-bp 5' flanking region of the human enos promoter coupled to the coding region of the LacZ gene...
...by conditioned media from cardiac myocytes, skeletal myocytes, and brain astrocytes. Cardiac myocyte-mediated induction was partly abrogated by neutralizing anti-platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) antibodies. In addition, promoter activity was upregulated by **PDGF** -AB. Analysis of promoter deletions revealed that a **PDGF** response element lies between -744 and -1,600 relative to the start site of transcription, whereas a **PDGF** -independent cardiac myocyte response element is present within the first 166 bp of the 5' flanking region. Taken together, these results suggest that the eNos gene is regulated in the cardiac endothelium by both a **PDGF** -dependent and **PDGF** - independent microvascular bed-specific signaling pathway.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
protein expression; enzyme regulation; **transgenic mouse** ; promoter region; culture medium; enzyme induction; DNA flanking region; signal transduction; nonhuman; mouse; animal cell; article; priority journal

6/3,K/20 (Item 9 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

07239835 EMBASE No: 1998138327
The APP and PS1/2 mutations linked to early onset familial Alzheimer's disease increase the extracellular concentration of A/beta1-42 (43)
Younkin S.G.
Dr. S.G. Younkin, Department of Pharmacology, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL United States
Clinical Neurology (CLIN. NEUROL.) (Japan) 1997, 37/12 (1099)
CODEN: RISHD ISSN: 0009-918X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...the AD state. To determine whether presenilin mutations act as true dominants, we collaborated with others to analyze Abeta1-40 and Abeta1-42 (43) in **transgenic** mice and transfected cells expressing wild type and mutant human presenilin transgenes under the control of the platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) promoter. This analysis showed that expression of mutant, but not wild type human PS1 selectively increases Abeta1-42 (43) even when the endogenous mouse PS1...

...is to increase the extracellular concentration of Abeta42 (43). The plasma data establish that these mutations increase extracellular Abeta42 (43) in vivo. The results from **transgenic** mice establish that the PS1 mutations increase Abeta1- 42 (43) in the brain. This increase in Abeta1-42

(43) caused by the FAD-linked mutations...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
onset age; chromosome 14; chromosome 1; fibroblast; **transgenic mouse** ; protein expression; pathogenesis; human; nonhuman; mouse; animal experiment ; animal model; controlled study; human cell; animal cell; conference paper

6/3,K/21 (Item 10 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

07199007 EMBASE No: 1998095986
Transgenic hypertensive rats how a reduced agiotensin II induced (Casup 2sup +)(i) response in glomerular mesangial cells
Tepel M.; Heidenreich S.; Zidek W.
M. Tepel, Universitatsklinik Marienhospital, Medizinische Klinik 1, Ruhr-Universitat-Bochum, Holkeskampring 40, D-44625 Herne Germany
Life Sciences (LIFE SCI.) (United States) 28 NOV 1997, 62/1 (69-76)
CODEN: LIFSA ISSN: 0024-3205
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENTIFIER: S0024320597010394
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 29

The effect of angiotensin II (Ang II) induced changes of cytosolic free calcium concentration ((Casup 2sup +)(i)) and growth response were investigated in **transgenic** TGR(mREN2)27 rats, a strain showing fulminant hypertension after the mouse Ren-2d renin gene has been integrated into its genome, in age- matched...

...arginine vasopressin or endothelin induced (Casup 2sup +)(i) increase were not significantly different in MC from TGR(mREN2)27 and SD. The Ang II or **PDGF** induced sup 3H-thymidine incorporation was not significantly different in MC from TGR(mREN2)27 and SD, indicating that the early growth response to Ang...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
calcium cell level; mesangium cell; glomerulus; **transgenic animal** ; renin angiotensin aldosterone system; spontaneously hypertensive rat; nonhuman; male; rat; animal experiment; animal model; controlled study; article

6/3,K/22 (Item 11 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

06745044 EMBASE No: 1997026520
Lens-specific expression of PDGF-A alters lens growth and development
Reneker L.W.; Overbeek P.A.
L.W. Reneker, Department of Cell Biology, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: lreneker@condor.bcm.tmc.edu
Developmental Biology (DEV. BIOL.) (United States) 1996, 180/2 (554-565)
CODEN: DEBIA ISSN: 0012-1606
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 29

...study the molecular mechanisms by which growth factors influence

development decisions. In this study, we have investigated the expression patterns of platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) and **PDGF** receptors during murine eye development by in situ hybridization. Postnatally, **PDGF** -A is highly expressed in the iris and ciliary body, the ocular tissues closest to the germinative zone of the lens, a region where most proliferation of lens epithelial cells occurs. **PDGF** -A is also present in the corneal endothelium anterior to the lens epithelium in embryonic and early postnatal eyes. **PDGF** -B is expressed in the iris and ciliary body as well as in the vascular cells which surround the lens during early eye development. In the lens, expression of **PDGF** -alpha receptor (**PDGF** -alphaR), a receptor that can bind both **PDGF** -A and **PDGF** -B, is restricted to the lens epithelium throughout life. The expression of **PDGF** -alphaR in the lens epithelial cells and **PDGF** (A- and B-chains) in the ocular tissues adjacent to the lens suggests that **PDGF** signaling may play a key role in regulating lens development. To further examine how **PDGF** affects lens development in vivo, we generated **transgenic** mice that express human **PDGF** -A in the lens under the control of the alphaA-crystallin promoter. The **transgenic** mice exhibit lenticular defects that result in cataracts. The percentage of surface epithelial cells in S-phase is increased in **transgenic** lenses compared to their nontransgenic littermates. Higher than normal levels of cyclin A and cyclin D2 expression were also detected in **transgenic** lens epithelium. These results together suggest that **PDGF** -A can induce a proliferative response in lens epithelial cells. The lens epithelial cells in the **transgenic** mice also exhibit characteristics of differentiating fiber cells. For example, the **transgenic** lens epithelial cells are slightly elongated, contain larger and less condensed nuclei, and express fiber-cell-specific beta-crystallins. Our results suggest that **PDGF** -A normally acts as a proliferative factor for the lens epithelial cells in vivo. Elevated levels of **PDGF** -A enhance proliferation, but also appear to induce some aspects of the fiber cell differentiation pathway.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
animal experiment; animal tissue; article; embryo; immunohistochemistry; in situ hybridization; mouse; nonhuman; priority journal; **transgenic mouse**

6/3,K/23 (Item 12 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

06734245 EMBASE No: 1997015715
PDGF mediates a neuron-astrocyte interaction in the developing retina
Fruttiger M.; Calver A.R.; Kruger W.H.; Mudhar H.S.; Michalovich D.; Takakura N.; Shin Ichi Nishikawa; Richardson W.D.
M. Fruttiger, MRC Lab. for Molecular Cell Biology, Department of Biology, University College London, London WC1E 6BT United Kingdom
Neuron (NEURON) (United States) 1996, 17/6 (1117-1131)
CODEN: NERNE ISSN: 0896-6273
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 75

...the developing retina from the optic nerve head, over the axons of retinal ganglion cells (RGCs). RGCs express the platelet- derived growth factor A-chain (**PDGF** -A) and retinal astrocytes the **PDGF** alpha- receptor (PDGFRalpha), suggesting that **PDGF** mediates a paracrine interaction between these cells. To test this, we inhibited **PDGF** signaling in the eye with a neutralizing anti-PDGFRalpha antibody or a soluble extracellular fragment of PDGFRalpha. These treatments inhibited development of the astrocyte network. We also generated **transgenic** mice that overexpress

PDGF -A in RGCs. This resulted in hyperproliferation of astrocytes, which in turn induced excessive vasculogenesis. Thus, **PDGF** appears to be a link in the chain of cell-cell interactions responsible for matching numbers of neurons, astrocytes, and blood vessels during retinal development.
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
...animal cell; animal model; animal tissue; article; astrocyte; cell proliferation; controlled study; monkey; nerve cell; nonhuman; optic nerve; priority journal; retina ganglion cell; retina neovascularization; **transgenic mouse**

6/3,K/24 (Item 13 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

06664785 EMBASE No: 1996329666
Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1-induced differentiation of endothelial cell line established from tsA58 large T transgenic mice
Kanda S.; Landgren E.; Ljungstrom M.; Claesson-Welsh L.
Biomedical Center, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Box 595,S-751 24 Uppsala Sweden
Cell Growth and Differentiation (CELL GROWTH DIFFER.) (United States) 1996, 7/3 (383-395)
CODEN: CGDIE ISSN: 1044-9523
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...basement membrane, migration, proliferation, and differentiation. To study differentiation of endothelial cells, we established a brain capillary endothelial cell line from H-2Ksup b- tsA58 **transgenic** mice. These cells are stable at 33degreeC and display endothelial cell-specific characters, such as expression of von Willebrand factor and binding sites for the...

...panel of growth factors on cellular responses. A number of factors, such as hepatocyte growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor, and platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**)-AA failed to induce biological responses. **PDGF** -BB, epidermal growth factor, and acidic and basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF) induced proliferation of the cells. Of all the factors tested, only acidic FGF...

...their effects on plasminogen activator (PA)-induction and migration of the cells. Transfected cells, expressing a chimeric receptor, composed of the extracellular part from the **PDGF** alpha-receptor and the intracellular part from FGF receptor-1, responded to **PDGF** -AA treatment with plasminogen activator induction, migration, proliferation, and tube formation in collagen. These results indicate that FGF receptor-1 coupled to signal transduction pathways...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
animal cell; article; controlled study; dna transfection; mouse; nonhuman; priority journal; protein expression; **transgenic mouse** ; vascular endothelium

6/3,K/25 (Item 14 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

06317400 EMBASE No: 1995354830
Levels and alternative splicing of amyloid beta protein precursor (APP)

transcripts in brains of APP transgenic mice and humans with Alzheimer's disease
Rockenstein E.M.; McConlogue L.; Tan H.; Power M.; Masliah E.; Mucke L.
Gladstone/Neurology Neurobiol. Prog., Gladstone Institutes, P. O. Box 419100,San Francisco, CA 94141-9100 United States
Journal of Biological Chemistry (J. BIOL. CHEM.) (United States) 1995, 270/47 (28257-28267)
CODEN: JBCHA ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Abnormal expression of human amyloid precursor protein (hAPP) gene products may play a critical role in Alzheimer's disease (AD). Recently, a **transgenic** model was established in which platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**) promoter-driven neuronal expression of an alternatively spliced hAPP minigene resulted in prominent AD-type neuropathology (Games, D., Adams, D., Alessandrini, R., Barbour, R, Berthelette...

...L., and Penniman, E. (1995) Nature 373, 523-527). Here we compared the levels and alternative splicing of APP transcripts in brain tissue of hAPP **transgenic** and nontransgenic mice and of humans with and without AD. **PDGF** -hAPP mice showed severalfold higher levels of total APP mRNA than did nontransgenic mice or humans, whereas their endogenous mouse APP mRNA levels were decreased...

...resulted in a high ratio of mRNAs encoding mutated hAPP versus wild-type mouse APP. Modifications of hAPP introns 6, 7, and 8 in the **PDGF** -hAPP construct resulted in a prominent change in alternative splice site selection with transcripts encoding hAPP770 or hAPP751 being expressed at substantially higher levels than...
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
alternative rna splicing; animal tissue; article; frontal cortex; gene expression; human; human tissue; intron; nonhuman; priority journal; rna analysis; **transgenic mouse**

6/3,K/26 (Item 15 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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06118472 EMBASE No: 1995149206
Luteal failure in transgenic **mice carrying a** PDGF□dominant-negative□ **mutant/GH hybrid transgene**
Pekny M.; Pekna M.; Ostman A.; Tornell J.; Feinstein R.; Forsberg-Nilsson K.; Heldin C.-H.; Westermark B.; Betsholtz C.
Department of Medical Biochemistry, University of Goteborg, Medicinaregatan 9,S-413 90 Goteborg Sweden
Transgenics (TRANSGENICS) (United Kingdom) 1995, 1/5 (515-523)
CODEN: TADTE ISSN: 1023-6171
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Luteal failure in transgenic **mice carrying a** PDGF□dominant-negative□ **mutant/GH hybrid transgene**
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*luteal insufficiency; * **transgenic mouse**

6/3,K/27 (Item 16 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04569154 EMBASE No: 1991063197

PDGF B-chain in neurons of the central nervous system, posterior pituitary, and in a transgenic model

Sasahara M.; Fries J.W.U.; Raines E.W.; Gown A.M.; Westrum L.E.; Frosch M.P.; Bonthron D.T.; Ross R.; Collins T.
Department of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98915 United States

Cell (CELL) (United States) 1991, 64/1 (217-227)
CODEN: CELLB ISSN: 0092-8674
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PDGF B-chain in neurons of the central nervous system, posterior pituitary, and in a transgenic model

...regulatory molecules that stimulate chemotaxis, proliferation, and increased metabolism of primarily connective tissue cells. In a survey of normal tissues, we found specific immunostaining for **PDGF** B-chain in neurons, principal dendrites, some axons, and probable terminals throughout the brain, in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord, and in the posterior pituitary of a nonhuman primate (Macaca nemestrina). **PDGF** activity was extracted from brain cortex and posterior pituitary, and ubiquitous expression of transcripts for the two chains of **PDGF** and both **PDGF** receptors was detected throughout the brain and posterior pituitary. A **transgenic** model was also evaluated in which the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene was placed under transcriptional control of the **PDGF** B-chain promoter. The transgene was preferentially expressed within neural cell bodies in the cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum. **PDGF** may act as a neuronal regulatory agent. Neuronal release of **PDGF** could contribute to nerve regeneration and to glial proliferation that leads to gliosis and scarring.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*central nervous system; *gene expression; *neurohypophysis; * **transgenic animal**
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	292	(PDGF OR PDGF-AA OR PDGF-AB OR PDGF-BB) (S) (MILK OR TRANSGENIC OR BIOREACTOR)
S2	2123	(PROMOTER) (S) (LACTALBUMIN OR CASEIN OR LACTOGLOBULIN OR (MAMMARY (W) EPITHELIAL))
S3	0	S1 AND S2
S4	82	S1 AND (TRANSGENIC (W) (ANIMAL OR MOUSE OR RAT OR BOVINE OR GOAT OR PIG))
S5	31	S4 NOT PY>2000
S6	27	RD (unique items)

?

COST
05apr06 09:48:58 User259876 Session D860.2
$1.78 0.523 DialUnits File155
$0.66 3 Type(s) in Format 3
$0.66 3 Types
$2.44 Estimated cost File155
$4.00 0.678 DialUnits File5
$1.28 8 Type(s) in Format 95 (KWIC)
$1.28 8 Types

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     $5.28  Estimated cost File5
            $7.47    0.667 DialUnits File73
              $49.60  16 Type(s) in Format  3
           $49.60  16 Types
    $57.07  Estimated cost File73
            OneSearch, 3 files,  1.868 DialUnits FileOS
     $1.33  INTERNET
    $66.12  Estimated cost this search
    $66.98  Estimated total session cost   2.098 DialUnits
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